found driving without helmet and indulging in triple riding. As such, there is no proposal with Delhi Police to restrict the entry of motor bikes into crowded, busy markets and interior roads frequented by pedestrians.

***Statement***

*Details of cases of rape and robbery during* 2006 *and* 2007 *in respect of NCR region outside Delhi*

| District | Rape | | Robbery | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Alwar | 81 | 73 | 38 | 38 |
| Faridabad | 40 | 37 | 36 | 32 |
| Gautambudh Nagar | 26 | 17 | 37 | 47 |
| Ghaziabad | 29 | 30 | 44 | 45 |
| Gurgaon | 30 | 40 | 69 | 123 |
| Jhajjar | 15 | 14 | 19 | 15 |
| Meerut | 37 | 39 | 86 | 86 |
| Sonipat | 31 | 24 | 27 | 26 |
| Mewat | 35 | 44 | 6 | 17 |
| Panipat | 65 | 34 | 17 | 23 |
| Rohtak | 34 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Rewari | 21 | 22 | 23 | 35 |
| Baghpat | 12 | 17 | 30 | 26 |
| Bulandshahar | 27 | 44 | 28 | 33 |

**Gaping holes in security measures in Mumbai**

322. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after 26/11 there are still gaping holes in Mumbai armour and number of office buildings, Government as well as private, do not have full proof security measures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Mumbai sea front remains poorly patrolled and completely unguarded; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to make Mumbai and other such vulnerable cities full proof from terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the State Governments are primarily responsible for providing security to the public and public places. However, keeping in view the periodic incidents of terrorist violence, particularly in the metropolitan/urban areas, the Central Government has suggested various measures to the State Governments for preventing such incidents and mitigating the impact wherever they occur. These, *inter-alia* include: strengthening of mechanisms for vigilance and gathering of information about suspicious activities at the ground level; augmentation of the police forces, including establishment of special police/counter terrorism units and re-activation of the beat constable system; identification of vulnerable installations and buildings and strengthening the security arrangements there; setting up CCTV based monitoring systems and control rooms; building public awareness and mobilizing the involvement and cooperation of public organisations such as market associations, etc.; putting in place regulations to make the provision of basic security features pertaining to access control and surveillance, etc., mandatory in respect of private establishments like malls, multiplexes, hotels and other places of public congregation and high footfalls. The Central Government has also circulated a set of indicative guidelines to the State Governments and Union Territory Administration in respect of the latter.

Apart from the above, the Government is also implementing a Mega City Policing Scheme in various Metropolitan cities, including Mumbai, wherein assistance is being provided for specific city policing requirements under the scheme for modern of State Police forces. Security audits of vulnerable installations are also being undertaken from time to time.

At present, there is a 3 tier arrangement for Coastal Security comprising the State Police for the coastal areas and near coastal waters, the Coast Guard in Territorial Waters and the Navy in the High Seas. With a view to strengthening the arrangements for Coastal Security, the Central Government had launched a Supplemental Coastal Security Scheme in 2005, under which assistance is being provided to coastal States, including Maharashtra, for setting up Police Stations, Outposts, Check Posts and Barracks along with jeeps and motor cycles for patrolling along the coast, and provision for 204 patrol boats, which are being procured centrally. The States have also been asked to conduct a vulnerability analysis with a view to identifying further gaps which may require to be filled up in terms of additional Police Stations, etc.

After the incidents in Mumbai, further detailed reviews of the Coastal Security arrangements have been carried out, and it has been decided to take a number of additional measures for augmenting the assets of the Coast Guard and the Navy, putting in place institutional mechanisms for intelligence sharing and inter-agency coordination, registration of boats and issue of identity cards to fishermen and the establishing effective Vessel Tracking and Monitoring System, etc.

While stressing on the State Governments to raise specialized forces/units, it is also been decided to establish 4 regional Hubs of the NSG, including one in Mumbai, with a view to ensuring immediate and speedy response in the event of any emergency.

**Spread of Naxal activities across the country**

323. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States which are badly affected by the Naxal activities so far;

(b) what is the total loss of life and property due to the Naxal activities in these States;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Naxal activity is spreading like terrorism across the country;

(d) what are the main reasons for the increase in their activities; and

(e) what steps are being taken to improve the situation and curb the Naxal menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Naxal violence is being reported from parts of the 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However, 4 States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa together account for about 86% per cent of the incidents and casualties of civilians and security forces. In macro terms, the number of incidents has remained more or less at the same level during the last few years. The State-wise break-up of naxal violence and causalities is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Naxalites try to derive benefit from the overall under-development and from sub-normal functioning of field institutions like police stations, tehsils, development blocks, schools, primary health centres, anganwadi centres etc., which administer and provide services at the grassroots level. Government's approach is to deal with naxalite activities in a holistic manner in the arenas of security, development, administration and public perception. Concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources through a variety of measures that include deployment of Central paramilitary forces which work under the control of the State Governments concerned, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions, assistance for strengthening of the State Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Central Ministries.